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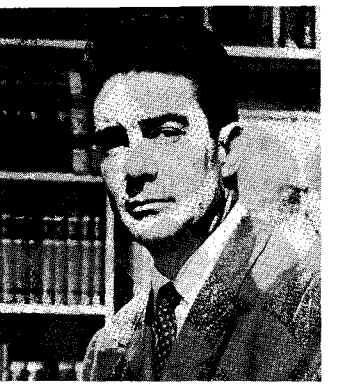

DAN SMOOT

EMBRACING THE ENEMY WE FIGHT

The liberal leadership of our nation seems to be schizophrenic about communism. While President Johnson has American troops in the Dominican Republic and is daily dragging our nation toward the ghastly quicksands of a major land war in Asia — all for the alleged purpose of fighting communism — communists and pro-communists at home are honored and rewarded.

In recent months, communist party officials have received standing ovations when appearing as speakers on college campuses. When the legislature of North Carolina passed a law prohibiting known communists from speaking at state colleges, every state college in North Carolina was threatened with loss of accreditation and loss of federal aid.[1] President Johnson urged, and Congress hastened to enact, the voting rights bill demanded by Martin Luther King, a notorious communist fronter.[2] The President appointed Thurgood Marshall Solicitor General. Marshall has a communist front record.[3] As Ambassador to the United Nations, the President appointed Arthur Goldberg. Goldberg has a communist front record.[4] To replace Goldberg on the Supreme Court, the President appointed Abe Fortas. Fortas has a communist front record.[4,5]

The case of William Arthur Wieland is part of this strange picture.

A high-ranking career man, Wieland had been accused of being "an active apologist for Fidel Castro," of lying to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and to State Department security investigators, of lacking judgment and integrity. He had also been named as the official primarily responsible for the decision to break diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic in 1960 — a decision which initiated a chain of calamities leading to present conditions in Santo Domingo.[6]

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On July 19, 1965, the State Department announced that Wieland had been cleared of all charges, and promoted to the job of top U. S. consular official in Australia.[7] The charges against Wieland have not been refuted, or even denied. The Department cleared him *in spite of adverse testimony.*[6]

The men and women of America — especially those whose loved ones have been called, or soon will be called, to fight communism in Vietnam — ought to review the facts of the Wieland case.

In August, 1960, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee questioned, under oath, two former U. S. Ambassadors to Cuba—Arthur Gardner and Earl E. T. Smith—who said the State Department had deliberately sabotaged the pro-American regime of Batista, in order to install Castro in power. They blamed Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and William Arthur Wieland, who was Rubottom's assistant during that critical period.[8]

A significant part of former Ambassador Smith's testimony involved Herbert L. Matthews, editorial writer for *The New York Times.* In February, 1957 (after Castro and his gang of cutthroats hid out in the hills of South Oriente Province, Cuba, pillaging and terrorizing the peasants while claiming they were leading a revolution to liberate the Cuban people from Batista), Herbert L. Matthews had three front-page articles in *The New York Times,* classing Castro with Robin Hood and Abraham Lincoln. Shortly afterward, when Earl E. T. Smith was appointed Ambassador to Cuba, the State Department sent Smith to Herbert L. Matthews for advance briefing on Cuban affairs.[8]

Here are portions of Smith's testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on August 30, 1960:

Mr. Sourwine **[Counsel for the Subcommittee]: Is it true, sir, that you were instructed to get a briefing on your new job as Ambassador to Cuba, from Herbert Matthews of *The New York Times*?**

Mr. Smith**: Yes; that is correct.**

Mr. Sourwine**: Who gave you these instructions?**

Mr. Smith**: William Wieland . . . . At that time, he was Director of the Caribbean Division, Central American Affairs . . . .**

Mr. Sourwine**: . . . give us the highlights of what Matthews told you . . . .**

Mr. Smith**: . . . he eulogized Fidel Castro and portrayed him as a political Robin Hood . . . .**

Mr. Matthews had a very poor view of Batista, considered him a rightist ruthless dictator whom he believed to be corrupt . . . .

Mr. Sourwine**: It was true that Batista's government was corrupt, wasn't it?**

Mr. Smith**: It is true . . . . However, the establishment of a communist regime in Cuba involves the defense and safety of this country . . . .**

To make my point more clear, let me say that we helped to overthrow the Batista dictatorship which was pro-American, only to install the Castro dictatorship, which is pro-Russian . . . .

You asked me a short while ago who arranged the meeting with Mr. Matthews . . . . I said William Wieland, but William Wieland also had to have the approval of Roy Rubottom, who was then Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs . . . .

I think that Roy Rubottom was under terrific pressure from segments of the press, from certain members of Congress, from the avalanche of Castro sympathizers and revolutionary sympathizers, who daily descended upon the State Department . . . .

Pressure on Roy Rubottom came from the representatives and sympathizers of the 26th of July Movement [Castro's organization] in the United States and particularly those in Washington . . . .

Many of these people, who later became members of the first Cabinet of Castro, were asylees in the United States. They had close contacts with members of the State Department . . . . As a matter of fact, the first time that I met [Miro] Cardona [first Prime Minister of Cuba

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under the Castro dictatorship], was after Batista had left the country . . . .

He turned to me and said, "I am a good friend of William Wieland, a very good friend of William Wieland."[8]

William D. Pawley, now a retired businessman living in Miami, was United States Ambassador to Peru in 1945; Ambassador to Brazil in 1946-47; and special emissary of the State Department on various occasions through 1954.

Here are portions of Mr. Pawley's testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on September 2, 1960:

Mr. Pawley: . . . I had a man with me by the name of Wieland . . . .

He served with me as press attache in Rio when I was Ambassador there . . . . His activity there was of a nature that was displeasing to me, being conscious of this communist problem . . . . although there was nothing specific that I could put my hands on—it was conversations that I would hear, hear him have with other members of the press in press conferences and things of that kind—to give me a squirmy feeling regarding his activities; and I made it known to various officials from time to time . . . that I didn't believe that Wieland was particularly useful to the U. S. Government . . . .

I later found out . . . that he had taken a Foreign Service examination and had come along in the Foreign Service, and I then came in touch with him when he became the area officer . . . . for the Caribbean, including Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Sourwine: Doesn't he also have jurisdiction over Mexico?

Mr. Pawley: Probably. Since I knew this—the minute I found it out, I made my questions known to U. S. Government officials.

Senator Keating: When did you do that?

Mr. Pawley: I have been doing it for 2 years periodically . . . . I first transmitted that information to the President. I have also transmitted it to the Vice President.

Senator Keating: You mean President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon?

Mr. Pawley: Yes, I went to the Department of State by arrangement made by the President . . . . and we discussed Cuba, we discussed Haiti and Santo Domingo . . . .

In this discussion I said . . . . "I have great misgivings of the wiseness to have had and to continue to have William Wieland in a critical post. His close association with Herbert Matthews of *The New York Times* and the activities having to do with this whole Cuban episode in which he is in charge . . . . this man should not be there; and he should not have been there for a long time." . . .

The man is still there, and I understand he was even invited to participate in the foreign ministers' conferences which have just taken place . . . . I would like to know . . . how did Bill Wieland get assigned to this critical area? . . .

Senator Hruska: Mr. Pawley, with regard to the decision to break diplomatic relations with Trujillo, where do you suppose that policy might have been made in the light of your experience of previous years with the [State] Department?

Mr. Pawley: I think this is a Bill Wieland idea . . . . I think Bill Wieland is the one responsible for this problem and therefore it would have to originate at that point.

He was the one, no question about it, who came up with the idea of not selling arms to either side in Cuba. But here is an interesting thing: While they were doing this, I lived in Miami, and this is a fact: more than 10,000 men were armed for Castro out of Dade County with all of the officials closing their eyes to Castro receiving their arms in spite of the neutrality law; and the minute Castro came in, the Justice Department sent down 250 special agents which are there today to prevent anyone from hurting our friend Castro . . . .

Mr. Sourwine: I think this question should be asked for the record: Have you any reason to believe that William Wieland is a Communist?

Mr. Pawley: No, I don't have any reason to believe that.

I only know that many of these men . . . are serving the cause of our enemies, that is all.

Mr. Sourwine: You think he is doing this wittingly, intentionally?

Mr. Pawley: I have got to say that he is either

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one of the most stupid men living, or he is doing it intentionally.[8]

Robert C. Hill had a long career in the State Department. He held diplomatic posts in many parts of the world. He was an Assistant Secretary of State in 1956 and 1957. From May, 1957, to January 3, 1961, he was United States Ambassador to Mexico. On June 12, 1961, in response to a subpoena, Mr. Hill testifiied before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Here are portions of his testimony:

Mr. Sourwine: Your period of service as Ambassador to Mexico covered the entire time in which Fidel Castro was making his coup in Cuba and including his rise to power there, did it not?

Mr. Hill: That is correct . . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Are you acquainted with Mr. William Wieland? . . .

Mr. Hill: William Wieland, at the time I was Ambassador of the United States to Mexico, could be properly classified as my superior because he was in charge of the Cuban-Mexican affairs. It is interesting to note that during the period of time I was Ambassador . . . in Mexico, I heard from Mr. Wieland only twice by telephone and once or twice through the mail. He did come to Mexico on several occasions, accompanying Dr. Milton Eisenhower, who was there often as a guest of the Mexican Government.

Mr. Sourwine: What has been your experience with Mr. Wieland? . . .

Mr. Hill: Well, I did not regard him as a competent officer or a man who could be trusted. I was warned by members of the Foreign Service about Mr. Wieland; that he was an opportunist and . . . that I should be very careful in my dealings with him.

It certainly was verified by the personal experiences I had with him when he accompanied Dr. Eisenhower to Mexico.

Mr. Sourwine: Tell us about this visit he made to Mexico . . . .

Mr. Hill: He accompanied the doctor on each of his trips to Mexico. I think the most important visit, where there was some controversy, was the time he came to Mexico with Dr. Eisenhower in August of 1959 . . . .

The U. S. Embassy in Mexico was very concerned about the Cuban problem and how it would affect our relations with Mexico. We felt that with Dr. Eisenhower coming to Mexico, it would give us an opportunity to at least give him our point of view regarding the danger of Castro and communism in Cuba and how it might affect the relations between the United States and Mexico . . . .

I felt that . . . patience and forbearance which was the U. S. policy, would not work in dealing with Castro. In the past it certainly has proven unsatisfactory in dealing with communism.

The proximity of Mexico to Cuba was such that the agents coming from Moscow and some from China would go back and forth between the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City and Cuba. Propaganda was flowing into Mexico at this time from Cuba and from behind the Iron Curtain . . . . If the United States did not act affirmatively, you could have a solid communist bastion on the doorstep of the United States. We wanted to do our part in Mexico to prevent such a thing happening without intervening in the affairs of the Mexican people.

Mr. Sourwine: Do I understand you correctly that it was your hope that, through briefing Dr. Milton Eisenhower, this situation could eventually be brought to the attention of the State Department and result in some action?

Mr. Hill: That is correct.

Mr. Sourwine: Surely, you had some way of getting this information [to] the State Department other than through Dr. Eisenhower?

Mr. Hill: We had the normal, diplomatic channels and we utilized those channels . . . . We had no positive results. It concerned us greatly.

Mr. Sourwine: And so you hoped to bring this to the attention of the State Department through a briefing of Dr. Eisenhower?

Mr. Hill: We brought to the attention of every Congressman, every Senator, every newspaperman and every person of importance that came to Mexico: the seriousness of Castro and the communist problem in Cuba. We had a briefing session for every important person that came to Mexico from the United States . . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Was this briefing of Dr. Eisenhower opposed by anyone?

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Mr. Hill: When the briefing started, it was opposed by Mr. Wieland because he gave the impression that we were misrepresenting the situation in Cuba.

Mr. Sourwine: When and where was this briefing held?

Mr. Hill: As I pointed out, the doctor was there as a guest of the Mexican Government and he had 2 or 3 days rest before taking one of his trips to Mazatlan. I asked the doctor if I could take along the counselor of the Embassy for political affairs, Mr. Raymond Leddy.

Mr. Leddy . . . one of the most knowledgeable men in Latin American affairs in the Department of State . . . knew the problem in Cuba firsthand having lived there as a Foreign Service officer. I asked Mr. Leddy if he would bring with him the documentation to support our position . . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Did he do this?

Mr. Hill: He did . . . . Soon after we took off from Mexico City I spoke to the doctor and I said: would it be possible for us to utilize the time between Mexico City and Mazatlan to give him our point of view regarding the problem of communism in Cuba. He said, "Fine." Then we sat down together. It was a C-47 airplane that had a divan in the middle and bucket seats along the side. The doctor was seated on the divan with Mr. Leddy so he could personally view some of the documents. Mr. Wieland was seated on the divan. Mr. Leddy started to give his report based on his judgment and based on his experience . . . . Each time Mr. Leddy would say, "This is communist dominated" or "This man is a communist" he was met with Mr. Wieland saying "It is not true."

In the middle of what turned out to be quite a long discussion, Colonel Glawe, who was the air attache, came back and joined in the discussion and became involved in supporting Mr. Leddy's point of view. Each time that communism was mentioned and its control of the situation in Cuba, it was discounted by Mr. Wieland.

Mr. Leddy had an intelligence report for the month of June, 1959 which supported many of Mr. Leddy's contentions. It was obvious to me that Mr. Wieland had not read the report, although he was directly responsible for the area. But when Mr. Leddy attempted to project the actual documents into the picture, an argument ensued . . . . Colonel Glawe referred to Mr. Wieland as either a damn fool or a communist, and of course, it caused tempers to flare and Dr. Eisenhower said he did not want to hear any more about the situation.

The Chairman: The man said Wieland was either a damn fool or a communist?

Mr. Hill: Yes, sir; that was said in the temper of the moment. I don't believe Wieland is a communist.

Senator Keating: You didn't comment on the other part of the description.

Mr. Hill: Do you think it is necessary, Senator? . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Do you remember telling us in executive session that, on the occasion of this airplane trip to Mazatlan . . . . Mr. Wieland had declared that Castro was an idealist; that he knew Castro personally; that there had been lots of charges and misrepresentations, but that there was no evidence in the State Department files to confirm Mr. Leddy's point of view that Castro was a communist or surrounded and controlled by communists?

Mr. Hill: I recall the conversation. We referred to the intelligence report of June 1959, to substantiate Mr. Leddy's claim that there was evidence in the files of pro-communist and communistic associations by Fidel Castro . . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Did Mr. Leddy get an opportunity to show Dr. Milton Eisenhower this intelligence report?

Mr. Hill: If I recall correctly, Mr. Sourwine, he took it out of his briefcase, but that was the point that the meeting broke up. The doctor felt that tempers had risen and it would be unproductive to pursue the matter any further . . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Did you ever see any intelligence reports of the FBI to the State Department respecting Castro's communist connections?

Mr. Hill: I worked very closely with the representatives of the FBI in Mexico. They were very cooperative with the Embassy . . . . The representatives of the FBI told me of their concern over Castro and Cuba . . . . I was told by a representative of the agency that it was their understanding the reports had not reached the upper echelon of the Department of State.

Mr. Sourwine: You are saying reports of this nature respecting Castro's communist affiliations had been transmitted but were told that they had

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not reached the upper echelons of the State Department?

***Mr. Hill*: That is correct.**

***Mr. Sourwine*: Were you told where they were sidetracked?**

***Mr. Hill*: Down at the desk level.**

***Senator Keating*: Who is in charge of the desk?**

***Mr. Hill*: Well, the desk officer for Mexico was Mr. Osborne. The desk officer for Cuba during part of this time was a Terence Lynnhardy, who is now the consul in Nogales . . . .**

***Senator Keating*: Who is their immediate superior?**

***Mr. Hill*: Mr. Wieland.**[8]

The heated discussion aboard an airplane in Mexico — recounted by Ambassador Hill — occurred in August, 1959. At that time, as the Ambassador testifies, William Arthur Wieland said he knew Castro personally, knew him to be an idealist, and knew he was not a communist. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has sworn testimony, however, that, as early as 1958, Wieland told friends he knew Castro was a communist.[8]

Circumstantial evidence indicates that there may have been a very significant connection between Castro and Wieland, dating back many years.

From 1933 to 1936, Wieland worked as a newspaper man in Havana, Cuba. While there, he was associated with a Cuban terrorist organization (non communist), in which he used the alias Guillermo Arturo Montenegro. Wieland later entered the U. S. diplomatic service.[6,8]

In 1948, the Ninth International Conference of American States was held at Bogota, Colombia. Among the U. S. officials attending were Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Ambassador William D. Pawley.[8]

During the conference, communists from all over the Western Hemisphere led a bloody uprising in Bogota. Communist hoodlums set fire to the city, and roamed the streets with machine guns, mowing down innocent people. About 2500 people were killed.[8]

When the riots erupted, Secretary Marshall was visiting at the residence of Ambassador Pawley, apparently unaware that anything was happening. Ambassador Pawley turned on the radio and heard a voice saying:

"This is Fidel Castro from Cuba. This is a communist revolution . . . ."[8]

Ambassador Pawley said it was generally believed in Bogota that Castro had led one of the communist machine-gun squads.[8]

When the Bogota police finally quelled the riots, they arrested the leaders — among them, Fidel Castro.

Castro demanded — and got — release by claiming to be the bodyguard of George C. Marshall. At the time of the Bogota riots, William Arthur Wieland was American Consul at Bogota.[8]

In 1961, the State Department made its own investigation of Wieland. On the basis of that investigation, Otto Otepka (Chief of the Evaluation Division of the State Department Security office) recommended that Wieland be fired as unsuitable. Otepka's superior ordered Otepka to clear Wieland. Refusing, Otepka was demoted from his job as chief evaluator for the security office.[9,10]

In March, 1963, the Senate Subcommittee subpoenaed Otepka. Otepka testified that the Department was clearing possible security risks, despite warnings from the Department's own Evaluations Division. He revealed that, of 168 State Department employees appointed since Dean Rusk became Secretary of State, 150 were not given security checks required by law. Testimony of John F. Reilly (who had been moved into the State Department security job from which Otepka had been demoted) conflicted with that of Otepka.[9]

On May 23, 1963, J. G. Sourwine (counsel for the Senate Subcommittee) called Otepka in for a conference, and said to him:

"One of you is lying under oath. If you have evidence to prove you're right, you'd better produce it."[10]

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Otepka sent the Subcommittee 36 State Department documents which proved the truth of his testimony. In furnishing these documents, he did nothing illegal or unethical; but State Department officers (trying to "make a case" against him) tapped his telephone, robbed his safe, put him under surveillance. On July 9, 1963, John F. Reilly and one of his assistants, Elmer Dewey Hill, lied to the Senate Subcommittee about the tactics used in the Otepka investigation. Later, both men admitted they had lied. Both were put on administrative leave, then permitted to resign — with neither disciplinary action nor prosecution for perjury.[6,9,10]

On September 23, 1963, the State Department fired Otto Otepka for actions "unbecoming an officer." Otepka appealed. He is still on the payroll, awaiting the outcome of his case.[10]

Sacrifice American lives to fight communism in Asia, while communists and pro-communists in the United States are honored and rewarded? It does not make sense.

By firing all communists and pro-communists from government jobs and refraining from appointing any more, President Johnson could fight communism far more effectively than by sending American soldiers to die in Asia.

In his July 29, 1965, speech to the nation about Vietnam, President Johnson began by quoting a letter from a mother who asks why American boys are being sent to Vietnam. The President said:

"I have tried to answer that question a dozen times and more."

He tried once again, saying:

"Three Presidents . . . [Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson] have committed themselves and have promised to help defend this small and valiant nation . . . .

"We just cannot now dishonor our word or abandon our commitment or leave those who believed us and who trusted us to the terror and repression and murder that would follow. This, then, my fellow Americans, is why we are in Vietnam."

Must the blood of our soldiers be shed in Vietnam to save face for three Presidents who made promises they had no right to make?

President Johnson says:

"We did not choose to be the guardians . . . [of Asia] but there was no one else."

He is dead wrong about that.

Chiang Kai-shek, President of free China, commands powerful armed forces — and wants to fight communism in Asia.

There are reports that Chiang may be asked to send soldiers to fight *with ours* in Vietnam. This would be a serious, possibly fatal, error. Limited, peripheral wars against communist puppet states help build and train communist military power in Asia. The only way to save Asia from communism is for Asians to destroy the fountainhead of communist power — in communist China. This is the kind of war Chiang wants to fight. In a message to a mass rally at Taipei on July 24, 1965, Chiang called upon Asians to fight in self-defense, saying:

"We must . . . eliminate the Peiping regime

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely — help get subscribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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with a single blow before it can develop nuclear weapons, thus winning total victory in our struggle against communism and sparing the world . . . the scourge of a nuclear war."[11]

Chiang has said repeatedly that American manpower is not needed; but if President Johnson continues his negative, no-win policy, Asia will become a limitless graveyard for our sons; and the sacrifice will not save Asia.

We should get out, giving Chiang Kai-shek our blessing to move as he pleases to rescue his homeland. If he succeeded, he would save Asia from communism.

Would to God the American people would compel their government to adopt this positive policy of honorable withdrawal before it is too late!

FOOTNOTES

(1) AP article by Bob Wood from Raleigh, N. C., *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 14, 1965, p. 14A

(2) For additional information on Martin Luther King, the voting rights bill, and other aspects of the civil rights movement, see the following *Reports*: "Communism in the Civil Rights Movement," June 1, 1964; "Civil Rights or Civil War," February 22, 1965; "Voting Rights Bill," May 10, 1965.

(3) "Waggonner Protests Marshall Appointment," *The Shreveport Journal*, August 18, 1962, p. 2A

(4) *Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States — Appendix Part IX: Communist Front Organizations*, Special House Committee on Un-American Activities (Dies Committee), 1944. This old HCUA 3-volume, 1895-page publication is now reprinted and available from Poor Richard's Book Shop, 5403 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027, price: $29.90.

(5) *Staff Study by the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace: Abe Fortas*, Montgomery, Alabama, July, 1964

(6) *State Department Security — 1963-65: The Wieland Case Updated*, Hearings before the Internal Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, released July 19, 1965, 106 pp.

(7) "Wieland Cleared Over Cuba," by Richard Eder, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 19, 1965, p. 5A

(8) *Hearings before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee*, August, September, 1960 and June, 1961

(9) For additional information on the Otepka case, see this *Report*, "Communist Spies in the State Department," March 23, 1964.

(10) "The Ordeal of Otto Otepka," by Charles Stevenson and William J. Gill, *The Reader's Digest*, August, 1965, pp. 55-9

(11) *Free China Weekly*, Taipei, Taiwan, July 25, 1965, p. 1

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